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TWO SPANISH MANUSCRIPT CANCIONEROS.

THE prolonged Spanish occupation of portions of Italy must at one time have made Spanish books and manuscripts quite plentiful in that country. A very important collection, consisting entirely of Spanish dramas, now preserved in the Bibliotheca Palatina at Parma, has been described by Prof. Restori of Pavia.¹ Manuscript *Cancioneros*, or collections of lyrical poetry, seem, however, to be of very rare occurrence in the Italian libraries.

Prof. Teza of the University of Naples describes such a collection: *Di una Antologia inedita di versi spagnuoli fatta nel secento*, in the *Atti del Real Istituto Veneto* vii, 6. Ser., Fasc. 6, Venezia, 1888-89, pp. 709-739, a publication that is inaccessible to me, and the notice of which I take from a "Satzprobe" of the *Kritischer Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der Romanischen Philologie, herausgegeben von Karl Vollmöller*, München, 1891, p. 232.² The public libraries of Milan contain no MS. *cancioneros*, and the only one in St. Mark's library in Venice, has been described and numerous extracts from it have been published by Mussafia.³ The Bibliotheca Nazionale of Florence, however, contains the two following *cancioneros*, both of the seventeenth century. Cf. Catalogue, p. 223, *Cod. cccliii*, marked D. 353: *Var. poesie spagnuole copiate da Monsignor Girolamo da Sommaria. Cod. chart. in 40. saec. xvii.*

¹ La Collezione CC. iv. 28033 della Bibliotheca Palatina-Parmense. Fasc. 15 (vol. vi) of *Studi di Filologia Romanza. Roma, 1891*. One of these plays has since been published: *Don Baltasar de Caravajal, La Bandolera de Flandes (El Hijo de la Tierra), Comedie Spagnuole del Secolo xvii, sconosciute, inedite o rare publicate dal Dr. Antonio Restori, Halle, 1893*. (Romanische Bibliothek, ed. Förster.)

² Since this notice was written there has appeared: *Alfonso Miola, Notizie di Manoscritti Neolatini della Biblioteca Nazionale di Napoli. Parte prima*. Napoli, 1895. A description of the MS, used by Prof. Teza, together with an Index of first lines is given on pp. 37-46.

³ *Ein Beitrag zur Bibliographie der Cancioneros aus der Marcusbibliothek in Venedig, Separatabdruck aus den Sitzb. d. Phil.-hist. Cl.*, liv. Bd. 1 Hft. On p. 91, "O triste partida mia," l. 13, read *quiteis* instead of *queréis*; p. 105, "Venciste al rrey Africano," l. 3, read *por tu mano*; p. 133, read "Oya tu merced y crea."

- I. Don Luys de Gongora, canonigo de Cordova. Poesie. pag. 1 et alibi sparsim.
- β. Forse dell'istesso: Parafrasi in versi spagnuoli delle odi di Orazio Flacco 5, 11, 14 e 22 del Libro 1, dell'ode 10 del libro ii; dell'ode 9 e 10, Lib. iii, dell'ode 13 Lib. iv, e dell'ode 2 degli epodi. pag. 191-196.
- γ. Romance de la entrada de los Reyes D. Phelipe, etc., p. 97.
- δ. A Lope de Vega, p. 13.
- ε. A la entrada de la Duquesa de Lerma, p. 15.
- ζ. A Don Diego de Mendoza, p. 16.
- II. El Conde de Salinas. Soneto. p. 30.
- III. Fray Luys de Leon. Poesie, pp. 60, 177. The latter is a "Cancion à Nuestra Señora, de Fray Luys de Leon, estando preso el año 1576."
- IV. Don Alvaro de Luna. Romance, p. 101, begins: "Aquella Luna hermosa," printed in Duran, *Roman. Gen. ii* No. 998. and entitled, "Testamento de Don Alvaro de Luna."
- V. El Frayle Benito, Coplas, p. 241; beginning: "Solamente en los fregonés."
- VI. Lope de Vega, Poesie, p. 298.
- VII. Hussein, Ambaxador de Persia, Poesie Spagnuole, pp. 299, 303.
- VIII. El P. Controverde Agostiniano predicador del Rey, son en muerte de D. Phelipe II, p. 318.
- IX. Elegia de Ovidio que comienza *Aestus erat* en el Lib. i, traducida por el Vicentino, p. 319.
- X. Inscrizioni sepolcrali che sono nella chiesa maggiore de Lisboa, p. 247.
- XI. Pasquinate, p. 321 (Ital).
- XII. Adagiorum centuriæ V. p. 349, sono proverbi latini.
- XIII. Anon. de numero ternario, quinario et noveno, pag. 481.

The volume begins with the "Soneto al saco de Cadiz," año de 1596, de Don Luys de Gongora, beginning: "Vimos en Julio una semana sancta."

The sonnet to Lope de Vega, p. 13, is as follows:

A tí, Lope de Vega, el eloquente
 Repentino poeta acelerado,
 Morador de la fuente del mercado
 Sustentado con sangre de inocente,
 Hanme dicho que dizes de repente
 Y que de tu dezir estás pagado,
 Y tambien que arrojas de pensado
 Coplones que caminan a las ueynete.
 Huelgome dello, Lope, y gusto mucho
 Del rumbo que traheys y la braueza;
 Sed buen hijo, serui a D^a Hulana,
 Que á fé de pobre que lo que escucho
 Es murmurar de uos mucha pobreza
 Con uanagloria y presuncion ufana.

The MS. contains a number of ballads not in Duran:

p. 95. "Al pie de una seca encina;"

p. 96. "Recostado está Siluero
 al pie de una fuente clara,"

p. 97, "Romance de la entrada de los Reyes
 Phelipe y Doña Margarita de Austria en Sala-
 manca," año de 1600, beginning: "Despues
 que llegado fueron."

P. 349 follows "Adagiorum centuriae quinque:
 Amo de muchos, lobos se lo comen
 Multitudo imperatorum Cariam perdidit, etc.
 P. 390. Capanna di Tirsi:

"Doue con le sue fresch'e lucid' onde."

The other volume is described in the Cata-
 logue as follows: Cod. cccliv (marked D. 354),
 "*Poesie spagnuole copiate da Arnaldo came-
 riere di Monsig. Girol. da Sommara. Cod.
 chart. in 4^o. saec. xvii. Indice: Obras de
 Don Diego de Mendoza desde la pr^a hoja
 hasta h^a 228.*

Obras del Frayle Benito desde 232 hasta h^a 348.
 Obras de Fray Luys de Leon desde 350 hasta
 el fin.

The first rubric is: Obras del muy illustre
 cauallero y excelentissimo Poeta Don Diego
 de Mendoça, Embaxador por el Rey Nuestro
 Señor en Turquía, Venecia, Roma, y Inglaterra.
 fol 1: Don Diego de Mendoça al Cardinal
 Espinosa.⁴ Illustrisimo Señor: El Governa-
 dor de Breza, estando el Emperador en Pala-
 cio, prendió el Alcalde Ronguillo en Vallado-
 lid: Gutierre Lopez de Padilla desafió en
 Palacio y mató en Alcaudete á Don Diego
 Pacheco, el Duque de Gandia y Don Luys de
 la Cueva pusieron mano á las espadas delante
 del Emperador en Çaragoça, el marques, etc.

⁴ This Cardinal Espinosa was D^eigo de Espinosa, who
 died Septbr. 15, 1572.

Fol. 2. Muy mag^{co} señor. Porque me manda
 Vm. le escriba muy largo en que andan mis
 negocios, y como me va en esta, etc. Fol. 13,
 El Bachiller al Capitan Salazar: La fama como
 es recuer[d]o general del mundo, a llegado á
 esta corte de Roma cargada de las victorias
 del emperador nuestro señor, y pensando
 pasarlo embuelto entre ellas como doblon de
 plomo, venia asimismo, etc. Fol. 23: Res-
 puesta del Capitan al Bachiller. Fol. 31:
 Soneto. "El hombre que doliente está de
 muerte," followed by the sonnet "Dias can-
 sados, duras horas tristes." The last poem
 by Mendoza is Penolope (sic) y Ulises, fol. 227.

The poems of Fray Benito begin on page
 232 with the following poem:

Una viuda en Aragon viuia
 que tanto en castidad se senalaua, etc.

The Obras de don Luys de Leon begin on
 fol. 351^v with

"Vida descansada":
 "Que descansada vida, etc."

Want of time, and the inability to procure
 in the Florence library, any edition whatever
 of the poems of Gongora, Luys de Leon or
 Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, must be my ex-
 cuse for the above very imperfect description
 of two manuscripts that are certainly not
 without interest. Both are carefully written,
 the latter (D. 354), being a beautiful piece of
 work, and should be taken into account, to-
 gether with MS. 311 of the National Library
 at Paris,⁵ should anyone venture to re-edit
 the works of Mendoza.

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THE MISPLACEMENT OF *Only*.

It is the purpose of this article to examine
 with some care the so-called misplacement of
 the adverb *only*,¹ as exemplified in the sen-
 tence, "He only spake three words."

⁵ Cf. Morel-Fatio, "L'Arte Mayor et l'hendecasyllabe
 dans la poésie Castellane du xve siècle et du commencement
 du xvie," p. 22. Extrait de la *Romania*, tome xxiii. Paris,
 1894.

¹ To Mr. R. O. Williams, whose paper on this subject ap-
 peared in the April number of MOD. LANG. NOTES, I tender
 my apologies. If I seem to poach on his preserves, I can
 only plead (or shall I say plead only?) that my conclusions
 were reached some little time before the publication of his.